EUROPEAN AFTERMATH

Gleanings of Facts and Fancies from Foreign Fields.

LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN.

Tints and Tones of Trans-Atlantic Life.

"An individual," says the Pux, "was arrested at Cannes recently for attempting to get into the villa occupied by the Empress of Russia. He proved to be a harmless madman, whose monomania it is to go in quest of decorations and titles."

In quest of decorations and titles."

Some forty years ago the Edinburgh Review contained an article on the Turkish empire which attracted much attention. The writer summed up the case with the remark that "the power of the Turks once terrified Europe; their weakness now alarms its jealousies." As it was then, so it is now. Rubinstein is in Moscow. He is indignant at the manner in which his new opera, "Koopets Kalashnikoff" ("Merchant Kalashnikoff"), has been treated by the shears of the Censor, and is half determined to suppress it. The piece is a very fine one, and even in its fragmentary state is sure to create a sensation.

saion.

"Old Moore" predicts the death of Prince Bismarck in 1880, and the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield; also the revival of English prosperity. As to the general election he warms "statesmen of all parties to be prepared for their defeat." This is rather vague? Does he mean that parties are to be so evenly bananced that Mr. Parnell's awkward squad are to bold the scales?

"Whitehall Lowing." ways Truth, "publishes are

are to hold the scales?

"Whitehall Jonkins," says Truth, "publishes an ode in Portuguese to the Frincess of Wales, the author of which he says is Don Gonçaloes Dias, 'the celebrated young Court poet of Brazil,' Now it so happens that 'the celebrated young poet of Brazil,' Senhor Gonçaloes Dias, died at about the age of forty some years ago, and that the ode ascribed to him by Jenkins is one written by Camoes to Catarina di

Attyde."

After the departure for England of the seven steamers which failed to get through the Kara Sea, the steamship Louisa, with a Russian charter, succeeded in finding a passage, and arrived at Yeneseisk, discharged her cargo and loaded 20,000 poods of wheat for Europe. The Golos recommends the establishment of a meteorological station at the extremity of the island of Vargatch, between the two gulfs, to be connected by telegraph with the other parts of the Empire and Europe.

A manufacturer of pipes in France has instants.

parts of the Empire and Europe.

A manufacturer of pipes in France has just published a statistical table which might seem to give an insight into the comparative popularity of public characters in Paris, as the head of Thiers in clay stands first on the list with a sale of 57,600 in the year, the head of Gambetta second, with 43,200, and the head of Grévy third, with 28,800. That the mation is a false one, however, may be gathered from the fact that Capoul comes fourth with 26,120, and Cetywayo's head, or what purports to be if and Cetywayo's head, or what purports to be 17th with 25,730, as against 20,180 for Judic's he Even allowing for the anti-Bonapartist feeling which is running high in Paris, it is difficult to believe that the Zulu King should approach Capoul or beat pretty Judic in the public estimation of the gay city. pretty Judic in the public estimation of the gay city.

There was no pettifogging about Davies, the famous English betting man, who has lately died. He at once offered a fair price when approached by a backer, says Mr. Labouchere, and neither haggled himself nor permitted it in others; no one ever before laid such bets, and most certainly no one ever will again. He laid b'Orsay Clark £10,000 to £1,000 against Vandermulin for the Derby, the horse starting at 6 to 1. He was always ready to meet his isabilities at the earliest moment, and at the same time expected and insisted upon prompt and full payment from his debiors. He never permitted the disgraceful compromises which now take place almost veekly, and, better still, he suffered no man to bet in the ring who owed him money. It would be well if this excellent rule were revived and encred in these days of plunging, lying and thieving.

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o well if this excellent rule were revived and enored in these days of plunging, lying and thieving.

"Notwithstanding what all the papers may say to the contrary, the health of the Czar is far from good," says the Paris correspondent of the Whitehall Review, "and gives cause for the gravest apprehension. The attaches of the Russian Embassy will, of course, contradict this when reporters call on them (as, indeed, they already have done); but I saw a letter from Berlin the other day that came from a very high quarter, and in which were these words:—"Le Car est de plus en plus malade. Sa Majesté ne dort pas et ne mange presque rien.' Surely this is clear and succinct enough. If a man cannot sleep, and cats little or nothing, he may assuredly be called seriously ill. As a matter of fact, the once iron constitution of the Czar may give way suddenly any day and Alexander III. be called upon to rule over all the Russias. The death of His Majesty would be a national calamity, and one especially to be deplored in Downing street."

Prince Napoleon has returned to the Avenue d'Antin from his trip to Italy. A rather awkward circumstance took place during his stay at Monza. One evening M. Yon Keudell, the German Ambassador, and the Baron de Havmerle, the Austrian, now appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, were invited to dine at the palace. The question arose as to whether they should or should not take precedence of Prince Napoleon. After a moment of awkward hesitation King Humbert settled the question by giving his arm to his sister, the Princess Cothildee, and motioning to his brother-in-law to give his to Queen Marguerite. M. Von Keudell was placed on the left of the Queen at table, and the Baron de Haymeg' on the left of the King. Thus all Gie concenances were observed, and everybody was satisfied.

A project has been started, says Truth, to take over

A project has been started, says Truth, to take over team of English amateur athluter English amateur athletes to compete in a "international" athletic contest in It is against the title of "international" America. It is against the title of "international" that I venture to record my protest, otherwise it is no business of mine upon what running grounds third-class athletes may choose to disport themselves. But the team that has been selected has no pretensions to be called in any way a representative selection of English athletic performers. The winners of championship honors in the present and preceding years at Liliebridge and the cracks of the universities, amateur athletic and London athletic clubs have, with but one exception, declined to take part in the contest. Some cannot spare the time, others cannot spare the money for the trip. The solitary exception who is, or has been really up to championship form is a gentleman whose forte lies in Beven-mile walking matches.

Whitehall Review;—'I am never tired of reading my Speciator.' Yesterday I came across the following passage in the twenty-fifth number, dated Thursday, March 29, 1711, which shows again there is nothing new under the sun:—'Jupiter, to reward the piety of a certain countryman, promised to give him whatever he would ask. The countryman desired that he might have the management of the weather in his own estate. He obtained his request, and immediately distributed rain, snow and sunshine among his several fields as he thought the nature of the soil required. At the end of the year, when he expected to see a more than ordinary crop, his harvest fell infinitely short of that of his neighbors. Upon which (says the fable) he desired Jupiter to take the weather again into his own hands, or that otherwise he should utterly ruin himself.' Will the too successful weather prophet of the New York Herallo take the bint before he ruins us?

the New York Herald take the bint before he ruins us?

In a leader of the Pesther Lloyd Professor Vambery blames the British government for confiding too much in Yakoob Khan's professions of loyaity, and for having done so little during the past three months to gain a precise knowledge of the political bearing of each of the influential state of the country. He concludes by giving it as his opinion that nothing short of Sir H. Rawlinson's proposal will effectively secure the political ends of England in Afghanistan—namely, the establishment of permanent garrisons in Candahar, Herat, Balkh and eventually Cabul, by which means England would be enabled to keep Muscovite intrigues at bay, and to enforce her political influence, which might be exercised as in several Indian native States by political residents. All diplomatic endeavors to come to an understanding with Russia, Professor Vambery holds, would in the end prove illusory, if not dangerous.

political residents. All diplomatic endeavors to come to an understanding with Russia, Professor Vambery holds, would in the end prove illusory, if not dangerous.

Here is a perfectly authentic anecdote, which throws much light on President Grövy's character. It certainly shows that he is true to himself, even as he has never been talse to any man. Unlike most official Frenchmen, he believes enough in his own country te invest in her funds, and the other day went to the Bank of France to receive his dividends, He was already President of the Republic, yet he quietly placed himself in the queue and waited his turn, sandwiched between a petty employé and a green grocor's wife. Suddenly a high official of the bank espied him, but was scarcely able to believe his own eyes, and when he did almost fainted with horror. The President was forthwith accosted with all honors and binden to quit the queue that his money might be paid him at once. "Many thanks," he answered, "but I really don't mind waiting." And the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—a true liberal in every good sense of that word—quietly bided his time. The humblest citizen was not to lose a moment of time on his account.

The Spanish marriage appears to be destined to cause the young King many small annoyances. For instance, says the Whitchall Review, the appointment of the Due de Balein as Ambassador Extraordinary has deeply offended both the Due de Sesto and the Due Santonia, both of wom thought they were certain of the appointment. It is rumored in Madrid that Pepe Alcanices (the Due de Sesto) even went so far as to order his uniform for the occasion. Of course the pretensions of the Due Santonia were simply ludicrons, and the King himself laughed heartily at them, for the nobleman in question was originally a hatter and married a washerwoman. The Duchess, however, goes about Madrid now breathing vengennee against the young King, much to the discomitiare of poor Santonia, who, being one of the richest noblemen of Spain and constantly satter from Madrid s

Campos, on receipt of an impertinent letter from the Duc de Montpensier, proposed in a Cabinet council that Monseigneur should be expelled from Spain if he should ever attempt to return, as he would be quite capable of attempting to stir up another revolution similar to that of 1868. General Martinez Campos is designed of returning to Cuba, and would even leave before the royal marriage, about which he cares but little.

The yachting senson, probably the worst for some years, says the Whilehall Review, has come to a close at last, and the waters of Ryde, Cowes and Southanipton are no longer flecked by the white wings of the beautiful craft which crowded them a month ago. With the exception of large boats which have been fitted out for long cruises the yachts are all dismantled and laid up. A yachting friend of mine, who has been cruising for some time in Mr. Bartlett's yawl Storm (R.L.Y.C.), writes me that they were nearly the last left in Cowes Roads last week. The first fortinght of October, however, has been the finest of the whole season, and no owner who has kept his boat out late has had reason to regret it. There has been every description of wind, but fortunately none of the yachtsman's bane—wet weather. The last week or so has been chiefly remarkable for dead calms or very slight breezes. The Storm, usually a speedy craft, was five days coming from Cowes Roads to Brightingsea, including a run up the river to Grays. From Grays to Bright-lingsea, which with a fair wind can be done in five hours, took forty-five hours! The celebrated Coryphee is at Brightingsea on the stocks, so one has an opportunity of seeing her marvellous lines. She has a ballasting or solid lead laid in to be shape, and they tell me she cost filou a ton to build. She is a forty tonner, so you can easily arrive at her total cost. Mr. Manning's little flyer, Elsine, is also there, and a hundred or so other well known boats.

daily Article as also there, and a hundred or so other well known boats.

Although Louis Blanc, with his plenary amnesty, succeeded in throwing M. Jules Ferry and his article 7 into the shade in the south of France, it must not be interred that he enjoys unmeasures popularity among those whose cause he delights to espouse. His views are very advanced, but in these days changes are rapid, and even M. Louis Blanc is not sufficiently radical for the practical champions of socialism. His Committee of Succor for the annestied has a formidable rival in the Socialist Committee, which styles itself the "Comité Bourgeois." Nor is this all. In the last number of the Prolitaire that print observes:—"The banner of this committee must have caused you (the amnestied) a painful surprise, for you cannot have forgotten the conduct of these two gentlemen, M. Victor Hugo and M. Louis Blanc, at two periods whose pages are written in letters of blood in the history of proletarian revolutions—June, 1848, and May, 1871. Repel, therefore, these advances of the vulgar and ambitions fellows whose toys you cannot consent to become. Amnestied men, remember." Tassart, one of the recently amnestied communists, who died a week or so ago, was buried in the Villette Cometery. A considerable number of people were present, and M. George, a member of the Central Aid Committee for the amnestied, addressed the bystanders over the grave. M. Richard, editor of the Marsillaise, Claimet a commember of the Central And Committee for the am-nestied, addressed the bystanders over the grave. M. Richard, editor of the Marseillaise, claimed a com-plete amnesty. He spoke of the valor and courage of the communists, saying that they had saved France from a monarchical government, and had re-estab-lished the principle of the great revolution. The crowd separated shouting "Vive l'Amnistie."

ished the principle of the great revolution. The crowd separated shouting "Vice l'Amnistie."

HUGO AND REALISM.

Since he left the Rue de Clichy Victor Hugo inhabits a beautiful little hotel in the Avenue d'Eylau, close by Passy, and is at home for his friends nearly every night at haif-past nine. The first thing that would strike any one who knew anything of his history, on first seeing this intellectual giant and colosus, is his extraordinary strength and vitality. He must be something over seventy, and the lives of the leaders of men are so intense that they but rarely extend to the usual term of human existence. Brain work generally kills quickly, but Victor Hugo seems to have thriven on this self-consumption, and is perhaps the one and only instance on record in history of a man who has lived to know that he is universally acknowledged as being the greatest literary genius his country has ever yet produced. No portrait has ever done Victor Hugo justice, even the last one, by Bonnat, not coming near the original. Although one can, of course, see by the strongly marked features and white hair that he is an old man, the face has but few wrinkles, and the brow, within which some of the grandest thoughts ever given to the world have been conceived, is almost devoid of wrinkles. His eyes have a kind, placid, benignant look—the look of one who breathes the calm, pure air of Olympus—until they quicken with the fire of enthusiasm, and his manners have the easy, trank courtesy of the old school. One recognizes at once that he is Vicomte Hugo, although he disdains to use his title. A correspondent of the Whitchall Review, having prostrated himself at the master's shrine, asked his opinion on the school of literacy realism. "Mine. Bovary," said Hugo, "is a great study, and Flaubert's talent is to be contested. With Zola and his school it is very different. Their writings are for the most part inserting where last entury and how unknown they are now! Zola will be the same. Mark my words, nothing in literature or at has HUGO AND REALISM.

IN A PRENCH COUNTRY HOUSE French country hospitality differs in many respects from English. More is mane of each guest, and he or she is allowed greater personal liberty. Nobody is bound to come down to an early breakfast. The host and hostess, says Truth, are not expected to show themselves before the bell rings at eleven or half-past eleven for dejener. If you see a lady muffled up walking in the grounds you are not to get in her way unless she comes toward you; and in walking with her you are not to offer her your arm. The reason she is to be avoided until she shows herself sociably disposed is based upou the supposition that she is not, perhaps, made up for the day, and has, while the femme de chambre is preparing the war paint and arranging the artificial tresses, run out with a capetine thrown on her head to enjoy the dewy freshness of morning. In France there is a well bred fiction which is generally acted upon by millionnaires who invite you to their country seats. It is that in accepting the invitation you do him the greatest honor. You may be poor as Job, and known to be so, without in the slightest degree ceasing to benefit by this fiction. French society, when seen at its best, practices equality. We all rise early here; the nornings are very fine and there are delightful walks and drives in all directions. We have a private cmnibus with seats at the top, and seven of the chars-dome, in which the Emperor Napoleon's guests used to drive to the Complègne meets. These vehicles were bought at the civil list sale, with many other hunting "properties" of the Third Empire. Overnight excursions are projected and debated. In the wild freshness of morning they are carried out, and back we come with a keen relish for the déjener, which is served at little oval tables in a great dining room. When there are from thirty to forty persons to be served, this is more sociable and jolly than ample board. Talk can be brisk and lively without becoming noisy. Mere acquaintances become casily a good deal more. If your ris-deais charming and sympat French country hospitality differs in many respects from English. More is made of each guest, the Attendates of the other in a copyring throw the morning, in Prance there is a well bread incident which is generally acted upon by millione that in accepting the invitation you do him the greatest honor. You may be poor as dob, and known to benneth by this feiton. French society, vicinal acceptance of the providence of the providence and its bust, practices equality. We all as the providence of the providence of the providence are it is bust, practices equality. We all as the providence of the providence of

them to be beheaded when it occurred to them to commit the crime of high treason. Thus it-may be borne in mind, says the Daily Telegraph, that the various degrees of butcherly etiquette were scrupulously observed in the executions which followed Wyatt's revolt. The Duke of Suffolk was decapitated, but Sir Thomas was hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn; whereas the traitors of the meaner sort were merely hanged and mutilated at the top of the acclivity called Hay hill, Berkeley square. On the other hand it has been contended that the property in the head lies either in the Duke of Buckinghan and Chandos or in the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, while another enthusiastic amateur of ghastly sights proposes that the ugly thing should be placed in a glass case for exhibition in the National Portrait Gallery. At all events, it seems expedient that something definitive should be done with the head, and that speedily. For many years, it is stated, the sexton or the clerk at the Church of the Holy Trinity has been in the habit of exhibiting the potential head of Henry Grey. Duke of Sunoik, to curious parishioners. It has been kept fin a bex, and from continuous handling much of the hair and beard has been worn away. At present it is understood that the church in the Minories will, ere long, be demolished to make way for a further extension of the Metropolitan Railway. In view of this contingency it would certainly be advisable to find an asylum for the head, and at least one proposal marked by common sense has been made to the effect that the "relie" should flud decent interment in the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula, on the Tower Green. If any lineal descendants of the Duke survive, and care to rescue the memory of their ancestor from oblivion, it is quite open to them to seek the permission of Her Majesty to place a suitable inscription on a tablet over the niche where the head found final sepulture. Otherwise there is really no great reason why the present generation should trouble itself about the cranium of this decapitated Duke. There are severed heads enow lying locase in museums. The Propaganda at Rome have, or had, or should have, the head of Father Garnett, the famous English Provincial of the Jesuits, who was judicially butchered in St. Paul's Churchyard for being privy to the Gunpow-der Plot. The head of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who was decapitated in the reign of Henry VIII., has found its way, oddly enough, to the Ambrosian Library at Milan, where is also, not the head of the reaching the colonel. This highly interesting head and ancient Lancashire family, who commanded the famous "Manch and Chandos or in the Earl of Stamford teur of ghastly sights proposes that the ugly thing

LONDON GOSSIP.

EXTRAVAGANT OVATIONS TO THE OFFICERS RE-TURNING HOME FROM ZULULAND-LORD GIFFORD'S RECEPTION-CAREY ONCE MORE.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1879. known and popular air of Handel, "See, the Con-quering Hero Comes!" Never in living memory has ere been such a fuss over home returning warriors as has been made over the leaders of the hosts of Her Majesty against those naked, hide-shielded, spear-throwing savages which once constituted the "colibate man-slaying machine" of King Cetywaye. in their native towns and counties with peans of joy. Swords of honor, silver centre pieces, addresses banquets, processions of local magnates and fire brigades-in fact, those portions of the country which claim the honor of possessing the heroes have simply gone wild over them, and I believe every one of the gallant band has been bidden to Balmoral to receive from the lips of the Queen and Empress herself her congratulations for their gallant deeds and feats of arms against the Zulu. What a contrast all this is to the other side! How and with what solemnities have those thousands gone home who charged fearlessly up to the very muzzles of breech-loaders; who, after two terrible lessons of their deadly power, dared to offer battle again in the open for the defence of their capital! Their capital!-a circle of round mud huts with holes, in and out of which they crept on all fours. However, their homes. On the one hand, the flag-decked rail-road station, the street spanned with triumphal arches, the ancestral home gay with flowers; on the

arches, the ancestral home gay with flowers; on the other hand, the lonely African bush, the silent track through the forest, the black, charred circle which marked the site of the Zuiu warriors' wretched kraal. Here civilization and triumph—there barbarism and ruin.

CETYWAYO'S METAMORPHOSIS.

But there is, after all, a comic side to the question. Cetywayo, the noble savage, once king of the most warlike race in Africa, now wears a tweed suit and a high hat, or, as it is called in English slang, a "topper." This fact, duly wouched for by correspondents on the spot, has inspired the amusing poet of the Referee to indite the following ode:—

Flash the news from pole to pole,

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Professor Martens' Work on Central Asia.

A BALLON D'ESSAI.

Proposition that the Rival Powers Should Sink Petty Jealousies.

IS IT AN OFFICIAL INSPIRATION?

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1879. Professor F. De Martens, professor of inter national law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, recently published a pamphlet, in Russia, on "Russia and England in Central Asia." Professor Martens' work created considerable excitement in European diplomatic circles at the time, principally because the author advocated in it some rather remarkable views. Instead of adopting the old notion that Russia and England were compelled to be at daggers drawn in Central Assia, he suggested that after England had annexed the greater part of Afghanistan, and Russia had annexed the Turcoman territory down to the Hindoo Koosh, the two Powers should then stop, shake hands across the Roof of the World and proceed, each in her own particular fashion, in the grand work of ' carrying true civilization to the Central Asiatics." The idea was especially notable as coming from a Russian source, and when the fact was taken into consideration that Professor Martens is an imperial professor of international law, and consequently a paid servant of the Russian State, the European diplomatic world evinced a warm desire to read the work of the Russian professor in some non-Russian language. This desire was increased when it was further rumored that the work, though written by the learned professor of international law, had been in fact inspired by the WHOSE WORK IS IT?

The work is about to be published in an English translation in London. I have been fortunate enough to secure advance sheets of the work and send you a summary of the contents. Whether the work is inspired of the govern. ment or not, it is exceedingly ably written, and really contains views which one would hardly credit at first blush to a learned professor of inter-national law. It bears internal evidence of having been fashioned by a statesmanly mind. Of international law the pamphlet has but little to say; indeed the author gives the law of nature the place of honor over that of nations. The history of the progress of Russia and England in Central Asia and India is given in the clearest shape, of juridical argument, the attempt to prove justice or injustice on either side, there is scarcely a trace. The work is devoted to the carrying out of only a single ideathat is that Russia's mission in Asia is bounded on the south by the Hindoo Koosh, and that instead of Afghanistan being permitted to remain a neutral ground, a kind of "buffer" between the two rival Powers, Russia and England should make up their minds to meet on either side of that range, shake hands and be friends. Published with the sanction, as it were, of the Russian government, the plan contained in Professor Martens' book has all the appearance of the impress of authority such as Professor Martens would not venture to give unauthorized. The very deal with a simple professor of international law

alone.
THE EFFECT OF THE GUNDAMAK TREATY. Speaking of the Treaty of Gundamak the author

says:—

If the treaty is carried out thoroughly Afghanistan will, assuredly, become a British dependency. The Viceroy of India will rule supreme at Cabul. Afghanistan once a British dependency, the Russian possessions in Asia will be brought into contiguity with the countries placed under the imperial sceptre of the Queen of England. This treaty of peace will thus have brought about that propinquity between the possessions of Russia and England in Central Asia which many Englishmen pronounced to be the greatest perit that could menace British India. The conviction is widely entertained in England that the territory of the Ameer of Cabul should forever remain noutral, and ought credit of the conviction is widely entertained in England that the territory of the Ameer of Cabul should forever remain noutral, and ought credit of the conviction is widely entertained in England that the territory of the Ameer of Cabul should forever remain noutral, and ought credit of the conviction is widely entertained in England in the conviction is widely entertained in England in

BUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ANTAGONISMS. This, as you will perceive, has an inspired to Much more so the following pages. Professor Martens goes on to show how the policy of the English government toward Russis has of late years been marked with such palpable ill will, and that the attitude of England throughout the late war in the Balkan peninsula was so systematically hostile to the most legitimate pretensions and aspirations of the Russian nation, that "in Russia even those who view with misgiving the progress of our con-quests have become reconciled to the idea that a diversion may some day be made toward that India so prized by England. It will then be easily under stood how it comes to pass that even those Russians who are nowise enthusiastic about their country's Asiatic conquests have gradually become familiarzed with the idea that a trial of strength with the English on the banks of the Indus or the heights of the Hindoo Koosh has become inevitable and is commanded by an uncontrollable "But." the author asks, after aslaw of nature." suming that the Asiatic possessions of England and Russia are contiguous, "is it really true that a struggle between Russia and England on the banks f the Indus is an absolute necessity, an unavoidable fatality? Are these two great civilized Powers inevitably driven by destiny to offer to the savage population of Asia the sad spectacle of fierce and merciless slaughter? Does it become Euro-pean civilization, represented in Central Asia by England and Russia alone, to stir up the worse instincts of these Asiatic nordes, and to avail themselves of the savage hatred which these barbarians entertain toward all Chris-tian and civilized nations? Has the following question been seriously considered :- Which in the end will benefit by such a struggle between England and Russia? Will either of these two Powers-supposing one of them to be ultimately victoriousitself in a position to retain under its sway the whole of these Asiatic peoples and all the savage, predatory tribes which have contributed to its tri-

prodatory tribes which have contributed to its triumph to-day?

HOSTILITY NOT NECESSARY.

"Whoever," continues Professor Martens, "seriously considers the above questions must become
convinced that a struggle between Russia and England in Central Asia would be a frightful calamity
for both nations. As for ourselves, the more we
have studied the progress of Russian and British
conquest in that quarter of the world, the more we
have searched the motives of Russian policy and
the real aspirations of the Russian people, the more
we have been convinced that the conquest of India
has never been the true and original object of Russian

rves, we venture to lay it down as an irrefutable easis that the general interests of civilization are in mplote harmony with the public and private in-rests of Russia and England in the Central Asian complete harmony with the public and private interests of Russia and England in the Central Asian
question: both classes of interests imperatively require that these two great Powers should stifle all
mean fears, all puerile jealousies and all waritke
hankerings. Their mission in Asia imposes upon
them imperiously the duty of pursuing a common
and united policy toward the peoples of Asia; their
true and lasting interests require that they should
shake hands, in friendly concert, on the summit of
the Hindoo Koosh, and defend mantully the conquests they have respectively achieved in the cause
of civilization and humanity; the future of Asia and
the prosperity of their respective possessions forbid Russia and England from ever forgetting the
sublime mission allotted to them by divine providence for the welfare of the barbarous and semicivilized inhabitants of that quarter of the globe.
Just in proportion as England and Russia may show
themselves alive to the community of their respective interests in Asia, and may become convinced
that the leading feature of civilization is a spirit of
co-operation for the attainment of poble alins, will
they consolidate their rule over the people of Asia
and strengthen the guarantees for the general peace
of Europe as well as Asia."

EOW PEACE CAN BE SECURED.

HOW PEACE CAN BE SECURED. The last hundred pages of Professor Martens' book are devoted to a survey of the diplomatic rela-tions between Russia and England respecting Central Asia. A review of this portion would not prove of any particular interest at this moment. The closing pages of the book, however, are worthy of being quoted almost entirely, giving, as they do, an apparently semi-official exposition of the methods by which peace between Russia and England can be maintained in regard to Central Asiatic affairs. Says

We feel satisfied that the contact between the possessions of England and Russia in Central Asia which is plainly approaching must have a beneficial influence on the relations of the two Powers, both in Europe and Asia, as it will constantly remind them that they are neighbors, that they have important interests to defend, and that the defence of these interests, to be efficacious, must hinge on respect for their individual interests. The proximity of Russia and England in Asia is calculated to inspire the English government with greater respect for the rights of Russic, and to stifle every thought on the part of the latter of damaging British interests in India. In a word, England having, through the contact of the English and Russian possessions in Central Asia, lost her insular position will be forced to abandon her insular policy.

It seems to us that Providence is guiding the two Powers in that common path and toward that noble goal. We have seen that the negotiations respecting the creation of a "neutral territory" or an "intermediate zone" between their respective possessions in Asia proved fruitless. Yet no one can question the high capacity, the honest intentions and the persevering efforts of the statesmen who conducted these negotiations. The force of things was stronger than human will. All attempts that may yet be made to establish an intermediate zone between the Russian and English possessions must fail.

We have said that in our opinion the contiguity of

creignty to have disappeared. What then? What could Russia do with these 200,000,000 pople who fear, dislike and betray English and Russians alike because they are Christians and Europeans? Could Russia occupy the throne vacated by England? Could she ever succeed in imposing her authority on the 200,000,000 souls who now obey the English through habit and fear? Lastly, would it be advantageous for Russia to take possession of these distant regions?

We believe that every Russian who loves his country and understands its true interests will answer with us all these questions in the negative. The immoderate extension of the territory of Russia must dimnish her detensive strength and her material resources. The permanent subjection to the Russian sceptre of 200,000,000 Hindoos and Mussulmans is nothing else than a dream or the project of a heated imagination. The inevitable upshot of Russian successes in India would be the formation of a number of independent States infinitely more menacing to Russia's Asiatic possessions than is the civilized and Christian government at Calcutta and creating far more serious embarrassments.

DANGERS FROM JEALOUSIES.

When competent authorities in England shall have calmly measured the immensity of the dangers that would inevitably result from victories or even partial successes over Russia, the war fever will abste, the voice of reason and common sense will no longer be overpowered by the din and bellicose clamor of pseudo-patriotism. Cordial relations with Russia will then be felt to be a necessity. In the second place, people in England must dismiss their inveterate suspicions of Russian schemes of

sense will no longer be overpowered by the din and bellicose clamor of pseudo-patriotism. Cordial relations with Russia will then be foit to be a necessity. In the second place, people in England must dismiss their inveterate suspicions of Russian schemes of conquest, suspicions which still haunt the English press and occasionally find utterance in Parliament. England must bear in mind that, in the space of the last forty years, she herself has acquired provinces containg a far richer and by many millions a larger population than that which is scattered over Russia's acquisitions between the Volga and the frontiers of China. England must also be brought to perceive that by her over recurring display of animosity toward Russia she lowers her prestige, diminiches her authority and enables Asiatic governments to bargain for favors unworthy of a great European Power.

Asia Looking on.

Asiatic governments are fully aware of the antagonism which exists between England and Russia, and on the strength of it they manage to exact concessions of various kinds. Of this the communications between the late Ameer of Cabul and the government of Calcutta furnish abundant evidence. Shere All Klan and his ministers frequently told the Viceroy that they were quite alive to the importance of Afghanistan for the defence of British India. The Ameer said biuntly that the English government was bound to defend his territory in order to secure the safety of its own possessions, it was on that ground that Shere Ali Khan demanded, sometimes in rather arrogant language, subsidies of money and munitions of war. The large sums paid him he considered to be fairly well how the Ameer regarded these subsidies, which would not have been required had England lett off suspecting Russia of boundless ambition and schemes for the conquest of India.

General Kautmann drew the attention of his government to this matter. In a despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, dated June 29, 1879, he said:—"There is reason to believe that the political excitement which no

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH INTERESTS ONE.
Our task is finished. We undertook it from a le Our task is finished. We undertook it from a long cherished, deep conviction that the interests of Russia and England in Central Asia are, in the main, concurrent, These two great Powers ought ever to remember that the mission of civilization which they have undertaken in half savage countries is no chimera but a stern reality, an enterprise worthy of their high rank among the nations.

May Russia and England never abandon that noble mission or prove untrue to it? May their mutual

relations be henceforth marked not by distrust and enmity, but by reciprocal confidence, by frank explanations and by scrapulous respect for the rights and legitimate aspirations of each other?

The vast plains and mountain ranges of Central Asia are sufficiently extensive to afford full play for the material and intellectual forces of both nations. It is their duty to prove to the people of Asia, by a display of mutual confidence and good will, that the objects they seek in common are the extraction of barberism and the introduction of social institutions conductive to the progress of civilization. By dismissing the unworthy jealousies, fears and disrust of the past, and henceforth marching hand in hand, liussia and England will show the world that true civilization is founded on co-operation for the attainment of common and noble ends worthy of the nineteenth century.

WILL ENGLAND CONSENT? WILL ENGLAND CONSENT?

From these extracts you will be able to gather a very good idea of what Professor Martens or the very good idea of what Professor Martens or the Russian government wishes to say, and on which the opinion of England is apparently wanted by St. Petersburg. Some weeks ago the Pull Mali Gazette published short extracts from the pamphlet, and rather pooh-poohed Professor Mar suggestions. For a more general expression of opinion on this really noteworthy work we shall of which, however, will not take place for some days yet. The suggestion of making the Hindoo Koosh the dividing line of the two empires is, to an impartial mind, certainly an excellent one, and now that Afghanistan is likely to be made an annex to the Indian Empire it will be well for the English government to take Professor Martens' plan seriously into consideration. But will Downing street do so? That is a question which a few weeks may decide-although it will take a lot of argument to convince John Bull that Russia can have any such peaceable plans in view as suggested by the

PARNELL AT NAVAN.

Mr. Parnell's speech at the great "demonstration" eld at Navan on the 12th, which is given in the Dublin papers, was listened to by about twenty-five thousand persons. There were many Roman Catholic clergy present. Mr. H. Kirke, M. P., proposed the second resolution, "That in this, the seventy-ninth year of the Union, we behold Ireland prostrate and eaten down to the earth; her commerce and her manufactures are long since ruined by the jealous and heartless legislation of England, her fisheries neglected and her abounding natural resources entirely undeveloped; that therefore, before God tions and the persevening carries. The aforemental things was stronger than human will. All attempts that may yet be made to establish an intermediate tone between the Russian and English possessions must fail.

All and that in our opision the contiguity of the spheres of action of England and Russia would prove a positive benefit and not a calamity. Afghamstan is now practically a province of the Empire of India, and the policy of the Empire of India, and the policy of the Empire of India, and the policy of their respective territories and the stream of the Empire of the Empire of India, and the policy of their respective territories and the stream of and the world, we declare we have a right to resume the management of our own affairs, and that the they were generous, and the only course for the tenant farmers now was to remain in possession of their farmers. (Cheera.) Let them go to the landlord, and if he disagree to their estimate of what a fair rent might be, ask him to appoint one man and they another, and let these between them decide the matter. If the landlord refused them what they considered a fair rent in these times and refused to give them a clear receipt, let them put the money in their pockets and wait until he came to his senses. (Cheers.) If the tenant farmers in each county joined to do this, then the cause was won. No landlord could prevail against them. Let them not fear that the landlords would treat them as they did in 1848. The landlords would treat them as they did in 1848. The landlords would treat them as they did in 1848. The landlords then had famine on their side. They had a starving and enfeebled people to deal with; but to-day they had strong people to encounter—(cheers)—a people who were fast becoming resolute and determined to keep upon the land. Five years ago he (Mr. Parnell) was a comparative stranger among them, and they had done anything to discredit that trust. (Cheers.) It would shortly be his duty to ask them to return him again. (Cheers.) If they did so, he promised he would act in the future as he had done in the past. If Irish constituencies sent to Parliament active representatives they might be sure, before many years. If Irish constituencies sent to Parliament active representatives they might be sure, before many years, of exhibiting their power in such a way as to show the English government that they could no lower dare to trifle with their wishes. (Cheers.)

BASEBALL

The Worcester club, of Worcester, Mass., is claimed to be one of the strongest clubs belonging to the National Association, and, like four other clubs formerly of this body who joined the League last winter, the eyes of its members are turne toward the older professional organization. At the opening of the season of 1879 certain friends of the club advanced money to enable it to start the year—the sum aggregating \$1,750. Their receipts amounted to upward of \$13,000. Their expenses footed up about \$10,000, and after paying off the advance-ments there remains, as a nest egg, the sum of

The management of the professional Cincinnaticulub have tendered their formal resignation to the officers of the League as members of that body, to take effect immediately. The Star club, of that city, have made formal application for admission in their place. Insemuch as the next session of the

city, have made formal application for admission in their place. Inasmuch as the next session of the League Congress is to be held in Cincinnati, it is probable that at that meeting in the month of December the Stars will be added to the League constellation.

The Sait Lake club were terribly chagrined at not being able to make more than 4 runs from the Chicagos, while the score of the latter club footed up 24. Thinking that luck might turn in their favor, they challenged the Chicagos for a second game. This time the score stood 14 to 0. The Sait Lake club then said they would play a third game with the visitors if they wore privileged to place in their nine Ai Spaulding, Darlympie and Remsen To this proposition the Chicagos gave their assent. The game resulted in favor of the Chicagos, but much more evenly—viz., 13 to 9.

The management of the Boston club have secured written contracts for the League championship series of 1880 with seven men, viz.:—Burdock, second baseman; Bond, pitcher; Sutton, short stop; Jones, left fielder; Morrill, third baseman; Foley, centre neider; Houck, right fielder. They are now looking about for a catcher and a first baseman with whom to complete their number.

The Albany club, champions of the professional National Association, have secured a written contract for next scason's playing with Fulmer, who was second baseman during last season with the League Buffalo club.

During the championship series of the League, just ended, the Cincinnati club has the highest record of total base hits; but they and the Bostons are a tie on first base hits. The general batting record, and the fielding account as well, of the League clubs for the past two seasons are very nearly the same in averages, yet two of this assensing clubs—the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Buffalos—did much better in fielding than was done by the leading League clubs for the Chicagos beat the Chicinnates by a score of

coast.
At the Recreation Grounds, San Francisco, yesterday, the Chicagos beat the Cincinnates by a score of 9 to 4.
To-day the Jersey City and Alaska clubs play their second game of the tournament for the Metropolitan championship at Jersey City.